



Forever foot that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES T. LEWIS.

OF Columbia County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WYMAN SPOONER,

OF Walworth County.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,

OF Dane County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,

OF Trempealeau County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
WINFIELD SMITH,

OF Milwaukee County.

FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,
WM. H. RAMSEY,

OF Ozaukee County.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JOSHUA L. PICKARD,

OF Grant County.

FOR STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER,
HENRY CORDIER,

OF Winnebago County.

No Nerve.

The telegraph lines are again down, and we go to press without our usual dispatches.

Captures of Knoxville.—The government has received a dispatch from Gen. Burnside confirming the statement that Knoxville has been captured.

Consistency.—A year ago, Eleazar Wakeley and S. D. Carpenter were delegates to the copperhead state convention, which issued the Ryan address, and were two of the thirteen delegates who voted against it! Now, Mr. Wakeley is a candidate for attorney-general under a formal adoption of it as the platform of his party, and Mr. Carpenter swears by it and maligns and abuses in the Madison Patriot every democrat who dissents from it. Mr. Wakeley was once an out-and-out freesoiler, and Mr. Carpenter recommended the freedom of the slaves long before President Lincoln decreed it. There is progress for you; but the pace is downwards and not upwards. The curse of Ephraim is upon both.

But what do the old-liners, the original Ryan-address men, say to such supporters of their party and representatives of their principles? Mr. Carpenter has the floor.

The New York Tribune editorially states that the song, "All hail to the shouting lie," which appeared in that paper some years ago, and which is being constantly quoted against it, was written by a young Irish democrat of New York, and then and now a member of the Tammany Society, and a most ardent, effective coworker with Cox in the support for the presidency of Buchanan in '56 and Douglas in '60.

Thus it seems that the author of this traitorous sentiment, like the originators of the rebellion and the copperhead supporters of it, is a democrat in full standing with his party!

Important Help from Colorado Unionists.—There are 12,000 freedmen in Gen. Gillmore's department. Of this number, 3,000 are under arms, 3,832 on plantations. They cultivate 14,135 acres of land in 162 plantations; 119 of which are under government superintendence, and the rest on private account. 4,448 acres are planted in cotton. Of these, the blacks have planted 225 on their own account. The rest of these people to serve the government which has given them liberty, is shown in many ways; as well as their readiness to do all they can for the comfort of the soldiers. When our wounded were brought to Beaufort, after the attack on Fort Wagner, the women of the islands sent in large quantities of vegetables and fruit for their use; in three days more than 500 melons were brought in, with corn and vegetables in proportion.

A TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—We learn from the Chicago Journal that the steamer *Sanbeam*, foundered in Isle Royal, in Lake Superior, during the great storm of Friday, the 28th, and that her passengers and crew, numbering about thirty-five, were all lost but one, a wheelman. The names of all the passengers on board are not yet known. The *Sanbeam* was built at Manitowish water before last, and was considered a staunch boat.

It is supposed that a number of Quantrel's men are in Illinois. The provost marshal of the ninth district writes that a very large number of young men from Missouri are in Illinois, and that the presumption is that they are deserters from the state militia and the United States volunteers. Last week 200 came to Pike county, while a large addition to those in Brown and Adams counties came on on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The writer thinks they are Quantrel's men.

A The Spiritualists of Wisconsin will hold a convention at Oshkosh this month. Distinguished trances and other speakers will be present.

The new Jewish Synagogue was consecrated in Madison on Friday last. The ceremonies are represented to have been of a very interesting and impressive character.

Wisconsin Soldiers in Hospital.

We have been furnished by Moses Harsh, of this city, with the following list of Wisconsin soldiers in the Stewart Mission, or Jarvis Christian Hospital, Baltimore, taken by him a few days since from the register of the hospital. They are principally wounded, and some of them are recovering fast and will soon report to their regiments for duty. Chas. Montgomery, co. E, 2d regt; John Mahoney, B, 7th; Isaac McCollister, C, 4th; T. H. Kelly, H, 2d; Edward Lisnet, H, 2d; John Saxton, E, 2d; Albert Kuntz, F, 26th; Chas. W. Keeler, B, 6th; Jacob Henry, G, 20th; Chas. W. Haskins, E, 3d; Peter E. Hallenback, E, 4th; M. Hubbard, K, 26th; Volney Holmes, K, 6th; C. A. Garvin, C, 2d; Overt Eisenhart, K, 26th; Jacob E. Smith, B, 2d; R. A. Scott, B, 2d; Andrew F. Bowley, K, 3d; Hugh Faldy, K, 6th; Jost Weibel, E, 26th; Christ Jan Waise, B, 26th; August Rash, B, 26th; R. H. Smith, G, 5th; G. W. Stone, H, 2d; Hubert Schroder, H, 26th; L. M. Preston, K, 2d; E. L. Rowles, G, 7th; W. Richards, G, 2d; Warren S. Pratt, G, 2d; O. W. Ensign, C, 7th; G. W. Tarrant, B, 2d; Gerald Deephonse, F, 26th; E. R. Carr, B, 5th; L. S. Curry, I, 7th; Alex. Clark, K, 2d; Ludwig Beck, H, 26th; John Bandicob, E, 2d; R. B. Bradford, B, 2d; C. C. Busche, B, 2d; Joseph L. Arnold, H, 3d.

EXCITEMENT OF THE BORDER.—Mayor Anthony of Leavenworth has been arrested by order of Gen. Schofield and taken to Kansas City. Two meetings were called at Leavenworth, and excitement was running high. Jim Lane will hold a camp meeting at Paola on the 8th, and thousands will attend. The President should remove Schofield and appoint a man to command the Missouri department who has some little affinity with the loyal Union men of that region.

PERSONAL.—The Chicago Journal says that Col. J. W. Pollock and Major Worden, of the 14th regiment of Wisconsin volunteers, and Capt. George S. Doane, of Gen. Ransom's staff, all gallant officers, and deserving well of their country, were in that city on the 6th. Major Worden conducted a very brilliant raid from Natchez, destroying \$2,000,000 worth of confederate property, and winning the commendation of his commander-in-chief.

STATE MILITIA.—Between forty and fifty uniformed companies have been formed and have reported to the adjutant general of this state, and will be shortly organized into battalions and regiments.

The evidence in the Milroy case in regard to the evacuation of Winchester, before the court of inquiry, has been closed. The evidence is regarded as favorable to Gen. Milroy.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MCGREGOR.—On Sunday night last a destructive fire occurred at McGregor, Iowa. Twelve business firms were burned out, extending from the State Bank to Newell's drug store. The McGregor News office was destroyed. The total loss is estimated at \$50,000.

C. Edwards Lester, the clerk in the war department arrested on suspicion of treasonable correspondence with the enemy, has been released on the ground that he was only drunk. That is nothing new for him, and the other "worse thing" would be nothing strange to his character.

Important from Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.

We have dates from Japan to the 24th of July.

On the 16th the English ship *Medusa*, while on her way from Nongasadi to Kanagawa, by the inland passage, was attacked by some of the forts and vessels that had previously fired on the American ship *Medusa*. The *Medusa* received twenty-four shots and was much injured. She had four men killed and six wounded. She in return destroyed one fort, and then proceeded to Kanagawa.

On the 20th the American steamer *Wyoming* arrived at Kanagawa, whence she had gone to protect the *Medusa*, whose vessel had been fired on the *Pembroke* about the 11th of July. She reported having done her work well, having blown up the Japanese steamer *Laureado* and silenced nearly all the neighboring forts, leaving the *Laureado* in a sinking condition. The *Wyoming* received twenty shots, and had five men killed and six wounded, when it was deemed prudent to proceed to Kanagawa.

On the 24th, Admiral Jares, in the *Semiramis*, returned to Kanagawa, and reported having arrived with the *Semiramis* on the previous Monday, by the *Amoraki* steamer.

The *Encroder* had also been fired, receiving shots from untracked batteries, which, with the forts, were bombarded for three hours at the end of that time one hundred and fifty troops landed, and the guns were spiked and the magazine blown up. Little fight was shown by the Japanese, after being shelled out—principally from behind trees and jutting points of rocks. Two thousand men were reported to be descending towards the ships, but would not attempt to pass the range of the bombardment.

Nothing was seen of the *Laureado*, and the topmast of a sunken vessel was seen, supposed to be her.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune writing from Campbell county, Kentucky, has just been on trial, in which a despatch was brought to prove the identity of that of her husband. The defendant was on the stand under cross examination, and at last the lawyer dropped, putting his face close to that of the witness, and said, "Now let the court watch my manner when I say 'I love thee'." "Well," said the witness, "he was fond of loose women and fast horses; he was a gambler and a drunkard; he was a miserably pitiful man, as though he had his head in a mill; he turned his face toward the judge; there was a titter in the court; he looked at the jury and then he turned back his regards upon the witness, and said in tones of mingled dignity and asperity, 'There—there you can get down; we should want you any more!'" And the witness retired amid the universal merriment.

Not Patriotic?—A writer, said one of our Methodist brethren, "is not patriotic; he is not happy."

Yes, Deacon, I feel as though I was in Beelzebub's house."

Not in Beelzebub's house, sister."

Well, some one of the devils, I don't care which."

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Omaha to Union Pacific Depot.

Last Night's Report.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.

Special to Chicago Journal.—The transport Jersey City, from Charleston September 30, has arrived.

Operations are progressing favorably. On the 1st a general engagement took place between the iron-clads and Forts Sumter, Wagner and Moultrie, with much damage to the forts.

Four of the monitors have gone up, were ready for action, and were nearly abreast of Sumter.

The land batteries are firing night and day.

The bombardment of that city had not been resumed. The batteries would open at the proper time.

The army is in fine spirits. Gen. Gillmore is working with the utmost energy, and is confident of success.

VIENNA, Sept. 7, via Cairo 6.

The steamer *Atlantic*, Capt. Henry McDougal, was fired into below, on her way from New Orleans, and one man wounded. The firing was from musketry on the west shore. There is no news from the army here. Convalescent soldiers are improving rapidly in consequence of cool weather. The city has undergone a complete renovation, and the health is excellent.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 7.

The steamer Wolf, plying on the Wolf river, between Oshkosh and New London, was burned to the water's edge on Sunday morning, at 4 o'clock, while lying at her dock at New London. There was no cargo on board at the time, and no passengers. One of the deck hands is said to have been burned.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

VIENNA, Sept. 7, via Cairo, Sept. 6.

Logan's division, under command of Gen. Stevenson, was sent into Bayou Lafourche and the Washita country, about sixty miles west of here, on the Texas, Shreveport and Vicksburg railroad, to break up, or drive, or capture the rebel forces that have overrun that country as the robbers did the forests of England in the days of yore, making laws and laying contributions on the people, and counting since this contest, and reports reached us of the business done between Monroe on the railway and Texas. A small expedition could not go, yet it seemed small business for a whole division. As the sequel has proved it is of great value. The infantry was preceded by two battalions of cavalry, under Major E. D. Osband, of Gen. Grant's escort. This gallant band is highly spoken of in the official report of Gen. Grant, and they did all that his praise bespeaks them. They were all ways from ten to twelve miles in advance of the main body, confiding with the cavalry of Col. Capers, of Texas, at each ford. In one instance eighteen of the 4th Illinois, under Lieut. Chapin, charged on a body of one hundred and thirty-eight, and put them to flight. Lieut. Main was slightly injured at one ford from his horse becoming unmanageable and throwing him against a tree. At every place where they had an opportunity of striking a people, they showed themselves bravely, and at the confederate rule. From the Mississippi river to Bayou Mason, a distance of 20 miles, the country has been destroyed, everything combustible being swept away. From there to Bayou Beuf the country is partly settled; thence to Washita it is densely settled. The planters are wealthy, the buildings fine, and the shrubbery and grounds splendid. I have seen nothing so fine as the town of Monroe. The people welcomed Gen. Stevenson. It is a place of much wealth. The stores were well filled with the necessities of life, but held at fabulous prices.

Three cotton associations have their headquarters here. It is an organization of Jews and foreigners, for the purchase of cotton and its transportation to Mexico, bringing goods on their return trips.

These shippers have a kind of London Bay monopoly, trading goods for cotton, and selling cotton for gold. At our approach they burned 3,000 bales, thinking we had come to stay. The people are anxious to return to the old order of things. The machinery of the road, consisting of cars and locomotives, in good order, are left. The bridges are destroyed, so that it cannot be moved. The inhabitants promise to protect the road if we will repair it and restore trade. There are rebel deserters enough to do it. The country is filled with them—thousands of Pemberton's and Gardner's men are there, and protest that they will not return. The country seems determined to free itself from confederate rule.

In the cavalry we had but one killed, but of infantry I have not learned the loss. It cannot be large, as all the skirmishing was in front with the cavalry.

Gen. Stevenson made hosts of converts by his orderly army. Nothing was taken from the people but forage and food. The stores were filled with cotton, the gin houses also. None has been planted by the people, as the buccanniers who ruled there forbade it. Several camps were found where rebels had stayed, but were empty. The people were willing to give all the information in their power, and say they will be they will be conscripted into the rebel army.

The expedition has failed to find the enemy in any place, but like those of old has spied out the land, and returned with fruits thereof.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

Special to the Chicago Tribune.—Letters from Fort Abercrombie dated August 31st, state that a party of 24 miners, with a woman and child, were attacked when near the place where Sibley drove the Indians across, as they came down the Missouri on a flat boat from the Idaho gold mines. After a desperate fight the whole party of whites were killed except the little child, and that was taken prisoner. Thirty men were killed in the engagement.

The news was brought by a half-breed, and was considered reliable at the fort. The whole body of Indians that Sibley drove over the river are said to have been driven back by hostile Indians to their old place near Devil's Cove, where they intend to stay the winter.

Standing Buffalo and several other chiefs were anxious for peace, and were willing to deliver up the participants in the massacre of last year, but were afraid to surrender themselves up to the expedition.

Gen. Sully, with his cavalry force, has been sent to push on after hostile Sioux. He has supplies sufficient to last until the middle of November. His intention to go to the Little Crow Missouri river.

Little Crow is being tried at Fort Abercrombie.

Abner's force is slowly retreating.

Sound Advice to Farm Mortgagees.

The Milwaukee Wisconsin of Monday says:

We learn that large numbers of farm mortgagees have been settled in the past three weeks along the line of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien railway. Not less than \$500,000 of mortgages have been paid. Most of this has been paid by the surrender of the stock received for the mortgage, and the payment of ten per cent additional. Thus, by the excellent management of the road, the farmers have been enabled to pay their mortgages at 90 per cent discount. Ten per cent of the subscriptions of the farmers is small sum to pay for the great benefits arising to them from the construction of the road.

So it would seem, that the management of this road, so much denounced by the farmers and interested politicians, has actually saved the people from loss. What is true of the farmers is also true of the city of Milwaukee. The stock held by the city was sold in New York last week, we believe, at a positive advance above the market price of Milwaukee bonds.

Now is the time for the farmers to settle up their mortgages, while the price of the stock is high. Not that the price may not continue high, but the farmers cannot afford to take the risks of the future market. All they want is to get rid of the mortgages at a reasonable cost. It can now be done. Our advice to the farmers is to hunt up the holders of their mortgages and settle them on the best terms they can. Do not listen to those who tell you that the stock will yet go to par. Although we have confidence in the value of the common stock of the Prairie du Chien railway, still, as we said before, the farmers cannot afford to take the risks. Let the stock brokers and speculators do that business; the farmer's business is to raise grain, and not to speculate in stock values.

A DUEL BETWEEN LADIES.—REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—On Monday forenoon several ladies, while on a visit to a friend's house, a short distance from Gray's Ferry, were amusing themselves by singing and dancing, when one of them, a resident of Baltimore, sang a verse of the "Bonny Blue Flag," one of the other ladies jestingly commenced the "Southern Belle," when it was finished, the lady who had been called a rebel, said, "I wish you had pistols, I'd fight a duel with you for calling me a rebel." At this, a daughter of the gentleman at whose house they were, said, "We have pistols in the house, but they are not loaded." The ladies were brought, and in order to give the form of a duel, distances were measured in the room; the two ladies took their places, word was given, one took three, when the lady who had called the other a rebel, said, "I will sit this chair, given, and the Baltimore lady, who had a self-cocking pistol, pulled the trigger and bang went the pistol; a piercing scream was heard, and in an instant the room was filled with the members of the family, when it was discovered that two of the ladies had swooned; the Baltimore lady was standing motionless, and the one who wished to "die easy," sitting pale with terror in her chair; one ball had passed through her dress on the left side, grazing the skin; while in the left of a table on which she had rested her arm were eight distinct shot holes, and one bullet embedded in the wood. The pistol had been loaded by a boy on the 4th of July, but the charge had not been fired. The ladies were soon restored to consciousness and commenced to realize the danger of meddling with firearms, a warning, it is needless to say, they will not disregard for the future.—Philadelphia Inquirer, Sept. 2.

From the American Journal of Photography.

This "Ghost"—The manner of raising the ghost is ridiculously simple; a little judicious reflection and the thing is accomplished. Thus: at the front of the stage there is erected a large sheet of plate glass inclined toward the audience, at an angle of about 45 degrees with the floor. This glass is invisible to the audience, and it does not obstruct the view of objects behind it. In front of the glass and under its inclination there is an opening in the stage, at which the light is admitted, and the image is placed. Now, when the light is turned on this actor, the image of him is seen by reflection from the glass; the plate glass acts like a looking glass. Nothing is visible to the spectators but the image, and by varying the position of the actor, the image or ghost is brought to any spot desired, is made to advance, recede, etc.; and by varying the intensity, color and position of the light, other interesting effects are obtained. This explanation will probably be sufficient to enable our readers, if so disposed, to get up a ghost for their private use. Coming down Broadway now, every day we see the ghosts of houses, stages, and people, in all the store windows.

GOOD ADVICE ON SUNDAY SUBJECTS.—Never cut a piece out of a newspaper until you have looked on the other side, where perhaps you may find something more valuable than that which you first intended to appropriate. Never put salt into your soup before you have tasted it. I have known gentlemen who have been much enraged by doing so. People burn their fingers every day when they might have escaped if they had been careful. Don't put your feet upon the table. True, the members of congress do so, but you are not a member of congress. If you form one of a large mixed company, and a diffident stranger enters the room and takes a seat among you, say something to him, for heaven's sake, even although it be only, "Fine evening sir!" Do not let him sit bolt upright, suffering all the apprehensions and agonies of bashfulness, without any relief. Ask how he has been; tell him you know his friend, so and so—anything that will do to break the icy stiffness in which very decent fellows are sometimes frozen on their debut before a circle.—Exchange.

JOHN'S THEORY OF THE IRON CLAD.—"The scales of the pride, shut up together as with a close sea—once is so near to another that no air can come between them. When he raises himself up the mighty are afraid; by reason of breakings they parry themselves; he esteems him, as straw, and brass as rotten wood. The strong cannot make him flee; strong stones are turned with him into stubble. He maketh a deep to boil like a pot; he maketh the sea like a pot of oilment. He maketh a path to shine after him; he maketh the deep to be hoary."

FROM THE VIENNA PRESS, AUG. 10.

We hear that communications have been received from an English source, according to which we must prepare ourselves for the approaching ratification of an offensive and defensive alliance between St. Petersburg and Washington. This, undoubtedly, shows the somewhat speculative information being received, and principally affect the bearings of the Mexican and Polish questions.

We once saw a young man bravely turning up his glass; he was a true-hearted, glorious fellow, and he said, sowing his wild oats. We afterwards saw a policeman hauling a miserable drunkard from the gutter to the station house. The wild oats were being harvested.

Civilized Warfare.

The Louisville Courier, speaking of Beauregard's complaint that Gilmore's Greck-fire was contrary to civilized warfare, says:

"The Charleston rebels have scarcely tasted Gilmore's power yet. He has been playing an overture to the grand operation performance that is to come. But Beauregard in his agony pronounces the warfare contrary to all civilized usage. When his army were exhuming the dead heroes of the Union army at Ball's Bluff and converting their bones into brackets, rings and drinking cups, the miserable rebel chief rejoiced in those atrocities. He had nothing to say then about civilized war."

Gen. Grant's latest and happiest expression is contained in his letter read to his friends at the recent dinner given to him in Memphis. In speaking of his noble army, he says:

"They will rejoice with me that the miserable adherents of the rebellion, whom their bayonets have driven from this fair land, are being replaced by men who acknowledge human liberty as the only true foundation of human government."

"Colonel W. is a fine looking man, isn't he?" said a friend of ours the other day. "Yes," replied another, "I was taken for him once." "You're wrong, you're as ugly as sin!" "I don't care for that; I was taken for him; I endorsed his note and was taken for him—by the sheriff."

LABOR DESPISED.—Mrs. Kemble, in her "Residence in Georgia," thus tersely speaks of the social status of labor at the south:

"The northern farmer thinks it no shame to work. The southern planter does; and there begins and ends the difference in their condition. Industry, man's crown of honor elsewhere, is in the south his badge of utter degradation; and so comes all by which they are surrounded—pride, profligacy, idleness, cruelty, cowardice, ignorance, squalor, dirt and ineffable abasement."

The Chicago Times' special dispatch from Cincinnati, 7th, says:

A dispatch was received to-day by the bishop of this district from Gen. Rosecrans, requesting masses to be held in all the Catholic churches this day for the success of the federal arms, as he proposed to attack the fortifications to-day. Masses have been held in all the churches in obedience to this request. Intelligence of warm work from that quarter is expected hourly.

Gen. Steele's Arkansas expedition was at Dyer's Bluff on the 30th. Price will probably fight near Little Rock.

The total loss in Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry corps, since June 9th, is stated to be 4,000 men killed, wounded and missing.

A French gentleman who had heard read called spirits, went into a hotel a few evenings since and called for a glass of punch, requesting at the same time that it should be made with "ghosts from the West Indies."

Miss Anna E. Dickinson, the female Cicerone, has returned from her trip to the White Mountains, and has gone to Philadelphia to begin her labors in the Pennsylvania campaign.

Gen. Cass is so feeble that he cannot live much longer. He is in his 81st year.

Demetrius, the Scotch vocalist, has returned to this country, after an absence of four years in Europe.

The ship *Mary Edson*, chartered by A. T. Stewart, the New York dry goods man, to carry provisions to the suffering poor of Ireland, has just returned, with a load of 130 emigrants.

The hop crop of New York state and Canada, though somewhat affected by flies and black mold, will be fully two-thirds of an average crop. The quality is very fine, and raisers have already sold crops at 30 cents per pound.

S. M. Hawley will lecture at the Court Room on Thursday evening, Sept. 10th, on the subject of Mam and Rebellion; a little more rebellion this time than run.

Mr. Hewlett has spoken to our people twice, and once at Monroe, and it is the united testimony of all who have heard him that he stands almost unrivaled as a popular lecturer. There will be an admittance fee of fifteen cents for each person, to pay the lecturer and defray expenses; but no one will begrudge it, as no man ever got so good fifteen cents' worth as he will get at this lecture. We bespeak a large and grateful audience.

Peterson for October is received at Sutherland's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNION LEAGUE.

The meetings of the U. L. A. of the City of Janesville are held on Friday evening of each week at their hall.

EXHIBITION!

OF

P. P. STEWART'S

Summer or Winter

AIR TIGHT

COOKING STOVE!

FOR WOOD OR COAL.

FIRST DOOR WEST OF

Milwaukee Street Bridge,

IN YACANT STORE, OPPOSITE BIG MILL.

Day, September 12, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

PROGRAMME.

1st, Baking in Oven.

2d, Baking Bread on top of stove.

3d, Baking Stew over wood.

4th, Baking Stew over coal.

5th, Baking Stew over wood.

6th, Baking Stew over coal.

7th, Baking Stew over wood.

8th, Baking Stew over coal.

9th, Baking Stew over wood.

10th, Baking Stew over coal.

11th, Baking Stew over wood.

12th, Baking Stew over coal.

13th, Baking Stew over wood.

14th, Baking Stew over coal.

15th, Baking Stew over wood.

16th, Baking Stew over coal.

17th, Baking Stew over wood.

18th, Baking Stew over coal.

19th, Baking Stew over wood.

20th, Baking Stew over coal.

21st, Baking Stew over wood.

22nd, Baking Stew over coal.

23rd, Baking Stew over wood.

24th, Baking Stew over coal.

25th, Baking Stew over wood.

26th, Baking Stew over coal.

27th, Baking Stew over wood.

28th, Baking Stew over coal.

29th, Baking Stew over wood.

30th, Baking Stew over coal.

